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EXAMINER
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DUONG, OANH L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2155

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12/28/2007

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/874,184

Applicant(s)

SIMPSON ET AL.

Examiner

Oanh Duong

Art Unit

2155

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 03 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 October 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4, 7-16, 18, 20-22 and 27-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4, 7-16, 18, 20-22, 27-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1, 2, 4, 7-16, 18, 20-22, 27-36 are presented for examination.
2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
3. Claims 1, 2, 4, 7-13, 18, 20, 21, 28, 29, 33, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hamzy**, US 6,623,527 B1, in view of **Anderson**, US 2002/0087622 A1.

Regarding claim 1, **Hamzy** teaches system for printing from a web application, comprising:

a web application providing web application content on a browser of a client computer (*col. 4 lines 54-65*).

a personal repository for storing data for a user profile (i.e., a set of user profiles, *col. 5 lines 60-67*); and

a print destination server for printing target data from the web application (i.e., *the page is sent to the printer service for printing, col. 6 lines 41-51*);

wherein upon user selection to print target data from the web application (i.e., *"the user has selected the print button", col. 6 lines 19-20*), the web application content constructs imaging data for the target data (i.e., *the web page (or target data) is converted to a set of graphics, col. 6 lines 41-43*), the web application content directs the browser to print destination server (i.e., *send a print request including identifying*

*information to the appropriate URL...the print server depending upon the URL to which the print request was directed [col. 5 lines 40-48 and col. 6 lines 19-26 and 37-40]), and the print destination server prints the imaging data (i.e., the page is properly formatted, rendered, spooled and sent to the selected printer for printing, col. 6 lines 46-51).*

**Hamzy** does not explicitly teach a personal imaging repository for storing imaging data for user profile, and the web application content transfers the imaging data to the personal imaging repository for the user profile.

**Anderson** teaches system and method wherein a server is provided for associating images stored on at least one photo-service site with a user account (seen in abstract). **Anderson** teaches a personal imaging repository for storing imaging data for user profile (*i.e., associating images stored on at least one photo-service site with a user account, page 2 paragraph [0017]*), a web application content transfers the imaging data to the personal imaging repository for the user profile (*i.e., the web application provides an image upload function for the user of the browser-enable client device page 5 paragraph [0054]*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate a personal repository for storing imaging data for user profile, and the web application content transfers the imaging data to the personal imaging repository for the user profile as taught by **Anderson** into **Hamzy's** network service system. One would be motivated to do so to allow web application running in a web browser on the client device to access the user's imaging data regardless of location the imaging data is stored on (**Anderson**, page 2 paragraph [0024]).

Regarding claim 2, **Hamzy** teaches the system as defined in claim 1 wherein the web application content creates and send a URL request for printing of the target data from the web application responsive to the user print selection (*i.e., when the user selects the print button, the browser send a print request to appropriate destination, col. 6 lines 19-26*)

Regarding claim 4, **Hamzy** teaches the system as defined in claim 1, wherein said imaging data is digital data of the target data that is capable of being represented as two dimensional graphics (*i.e., a set of graphics, col. 6 line 43*).

Regarding claim 7, **Hamzy** teaches the system as defined in claim 1.

**Hamzy** does not teach said personal repository is located on said client computer.

**Anderson** teaches said personal repository is located on said client computer (*i.e., the user's images may be stored locally on the client device, page 4 paragraph [0038]*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of **Hamzy** to locate the personal repository on the client computer as taught by **Anderson**. One would be motivated to do so to allow the user's images to be quickly accessed.

Regarding claim 8, **Hamzy** teaches the system as defined in claim 1.

**Hamzy** does not explicitly teach personal imaging repository is located on a store server.

**Anderson** teaches personal imaging repository is located on a store server (*i.e., images are stored on a web server, page 4 paragraph [0039]*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of **Hamzy** to locate the personal imaging repository on a store server as taught by **Anderson**. One would be motivated to do so to efficiently manage the storage of a client device by loading images to the store server in case that the client device has a limited capacity.

Regarding claim 9, **Hamzy** teaches the system as defined in claim 1.

**Hamzy** does not explicitly teach said personal imaging repository is an exchange infrastructure between the imaging data and available web services.

**Anderson** teaches personal imaging repository is an exchange infrastructure between the imaging data and available web services (*i.e., enable user with images stored on photo-host site to access the services of all printer service providers, page 3 paragraph [0028]*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of **Hamzy** to include personal imaging repository is an exchange infrastructure between the imaging data and available services as taught by **Anderson**. One would be motivated to do so to efficiently manipulate images over the Internet via a web browser.

Regarding claim 10, **Hamzy** teaches the system as defined in claim 1.

**Hamzy** does not explicitly teach said personal imaging repository comprises an imaging data store assigned to the user profile for storing imaging data,

**Anderson** teaches personal imaging repository comprises an imaging data store assigned to a user profile for storing imaging data (page 4 paragraph [0045]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of **Hamzy** to include a imaging data store assigned to a user profile for storing imaging data as taught by **Anderson**. One would be motivated to do so to enhance imaging services provided to the client devices (**Anderson**, page 2 paragraph [0024]).

Regarding claim 11, **Hamzy** teaches the system ad defined in claim 1.

**Hamzy** does not explicitly teach said personal imaging repository comprises a composition store for storing compositions of the imaging data that are service as a single unit.

**Anderson** teaches teach said personal imaging repository comprises a composition store for storing compositions of the imaging data that are service as a single unit (*i.e., the images store locally on the client device could be displayed by storing an HTML page that references those images in the device, page 4 paragraph [0039]*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of **Hamzy** to include personal imaging repository comprises a composition store for storing compositions of the imaging data that are service as a single unit as taught by **Anderson**. One would be motivated to do so to enhance imaging services provided to the client devices (**Anderson**, page 2 paragraph [0024] lines 9-10).

Regarding claim 12, **Hamzy** teaches the system as defined in claim 11.

**Hamzy** does not explicitly teach each imaging composition comprises a link reference for each imaging data that is serviced as a single unit.

**Anderson** teaches each imaging composition comprises a link reference for each imaging data that is serviced as a single unit (i.e., *storing an HTML page that references those images in the device*, page 4 paragraph [0039]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of **Hamzy** to include each imaging composition comprises a link reference for each imaging data that is serviced as a single unit as taught by **Anderson**. One would be motivated to do so to enhance imaging services provided to the client devices (**Anderson**, page 2 paragraph [0024] lines 9-10).



Regarding claim 13, **Hamzy** teaches the system as defined in claim 1 wherein said print destination server is indicated by a Uniform Resource Locator in said request (col. 4 lines 69-73).

Regarding claim 18, **Hamzy** teaches a method for printing from a web application, comprising:

sending web application content of the web application to a browser of a client computer in response to a request for the web application content by the browser (*col. 4 lines 33-65: Hamzy discloses an HTML page is sent from proxy/web server to browser in response to a client request*);

in response to a user print selection for printing of target data from the web application (i.e., "assuming that the user has selected the print button", col. 6 line 19), constructing imaging data for the target data with the web server (i.e., *the web page (or target data) is converted to a set of graphics, col. 6 lines 41-43*);

directing the browser to a print destination server selected (i.e., *send a print request including identifying information to the appropriate URL...the print server depending upon the URL to which the print request was directed [col. 5 lines 40-48 and col. 6 lines 19-26 and 37-40]*); and

printing the imaging data by the print destination server according to a user specified configuration (i.e., *to set the user preference for printing, col. 5 lines 35-36*).

**Hamzy** does not explicitly teach storing the imaging data in a personal imaging repository of a user.

**Anderson** teaches system and method wherein a server is provided for associating images stored on at least one photo-service site with a user account (seen in abstract). **Anderson** teaches storing imaging data in personal imaging repository of a user (*i.e., associating images stored on at least one photo-service site with a user account, page 2 paragraph [0017]*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of **Hamzy** to store the imaging data in a personal imaging repository of a user as taught by **Anderson**. One would be motivated to do so to enhance imaging services provided to the client devices (**Anderson**, page 2 paragraph [0024]).

Regarding claim 20, **Hamzy** teaches the method according to claim 18 further comprising:

creating and sending URL request for printing of the target data from the web application in response to the user print selection of the web application content (*i.e. the user has selected the print button, a print request including a URL will be directed to an appropriate proxy/web server, col. 6 lines 19-21*).

Regarding claim 21, **Hamzy** teaches the method according to claim 18 wherein prior to directing the browser, further comprising:

determining whether said print destination server is available (*i.e., in case of printer unavailability, col. 6 lines 65-66*); and

returning an error message when said print destination server is not available (*i.e., notice can be sent to the clients in the case of the printer unavailability, col. 6 lines 66-68*).

Regarding claim 28, **Hamzy** teaches the system as defined in claim 1.

**Hamzy** does not explicitly teach said personal imaging repository is an exchange infrastructure between the imaging data and available web services.

**Anderson** teaches personal imaging repository is an exchange infrastructure between the imaging data and available web services (*i.e., enable user with images stored on photo-host site to access the services of all printer service providers, page 3 paragraph [0028]*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of **Hamzy** to include personal imaging repository is an exchange infrastructure between the imaging data and available services as taught by **Anderson**. One would be motivated to do so to efficiently manipulate images over the Internet via a web browser.

Regarding claim 29, **Hamzy** teaches the method according to claim.

**Hamzy** does not explicitly teach connecting with an imaging data store for the personal imaging repository, the imaging data store storing the imaging data; and transferring the imaging data to the imaging data store.

**Anderson** teaches connecting with an imaging data store for the personal imaging repository, the imaging data store storing the imaging data, and transferring the imaging data to the imaging data store (*i.e., once connected to the Internet, the client devices have the capability of uploading the digital images to the online photo-service sites for storage, page 3 paragraph [0027]*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of **Hamzy** connect with an imaging data store for the personal imaging repository, the imaging data store storing the imaging data, and transfer the imaging data to the imaging data store as taught by **Anderson**. One would be motivated to do so enhance imaging services provided to client devices.

Regarding claim 33, this claim recites limitations that are substantially the same as claims 11 and 12, same rationale of rejection is applicable.

Regarding claim 36, **Hamzy** teaches the method according to claim 33.

**Hamzy** does not explicitly teach adding link reference to the imaging data store in the imaging data store to the imaging composition (page 2 paragraph [0017]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of **Hamzy** to add link reference to the imaging data store in the imaging data store to the imaging composition as taught by **Anderson**. One would be motivated to do so enhance imaging services provided to client devices.

4. Claims 14-16, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hamzy**, US 6,623,527 B1, in view of **Anderson**, US 2002/0087622 A1, and further in view of **Blumberg** et al. (hereinafter, **Blumberg**), US 2003/0140315 A1.

Regarding claim 14, **Hamzy** teaches the system as defined in claim 1.

The combination of teachings of **Hamzy** and **Anderson** does not explicitly teach print destination server sends print content to said browser in response to said browser being directed to said browser being directed to said print destination server.

**Blumberg** teaches method for creating and viewing content to be printed (seen en abstract). **Blumberg** teaches a server sends print content to a browser in response to said browser being directed to the server (*i.e., the enable server computer presents the user with an interface/print content that enable him to select various finishing option, page 4 paragraph [0065]*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the combination of teachings of **Hamzy and Anderson** to send print content to the browser as taught by **Blumberg**. One would be motivated to do so to allow the user to interactively create, view and customize the content to be printed (**Blumberg**, page 3 paragraph [0040]).

Regarding claim 15, **Hamzy** teaches the system as defined in claim 14.

The combination of teachings of **Hamzy and Anderson** does not explicitly teach said printer content provides for specifying user configuration of printing on said print destination server.

**Blumberg** teaches printer content provides for specifying user configuration of printing on said print destination server (*i.e., interface that enable user to select/specify various finishing options (or configuration of printing), page 4 paragraph [0065]*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the combination of teachings of **Hamzy and Anderson** to include printer content provides for specifying user configuration of printing on said print destination server as taught by **Blumberg**. One would be motivated to do so to allow the user to interactively create, view and customize the content to be printed (**Blumberg**, page 3 paragraph [0040]).

Regarding claim 16, **Hamzy** teaches the system as defined in claim 15.

The combination of teachings of **Hamzy and Anderson** does not explicitly teach print content transfer said imaging data with a user specified print configuration to said print destination server for printing.

**Blumberg** teaches print content transfer imaging data with a user specified print configuration to server for printing (*i.e., composing and sending document to a print-for-pay service, page 8 paragraphs [0158]-[0162]*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the combination of teachings of **Hamzy and Anderson** to transfer imaging data with a user specified print configuration to server for printing as taught by **Blumberg**. One would be motivated to do so to allow the user to customize his/her printing document (**Blumberg**, page 3 paragraph [0040]).

Regarding claim 22, **Hamzy** teaches the method according to claim 18.

**Hamzy** does not explicitly teach return print content to the browser for specifying a print configuration; accessing the imaging data from the personal imaging repository; and transferring the imaging data with a specified print configuration to said print destination server for printing.

**Anderson** teaches accessing the imaging data from the personal imaging repository (*i.e., to access to all of user's image files, page 2 paragraph [0024]*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of **Hamzy** to access the imaging data from the personal

imaging repository as taught by **Anderson**. One would be motivated to do so to enhance imaging services provided to client devices.

**Blumberg** teaches return print content to the browser for specifying a print configuration server (i.e., the enable server computer presents the user with an interface/print content that enable him to select various finishing option, page 4 paragraph [0065]), and transferring the imaging data with a specified print configuration to said print destination server for printing (*i.e., composing and sending document to a print-for-pay service, page 8 paragraphs [0158]-[0162]*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of **Hamzy** to return print content to the browser for specifying a print configuration, and transfer the imaging data with a specified print configuration to said print destination server for printing as taught by **Blumberg**. One would be motivated to do so to allow the user to customize his/her printing document (**Blumberg**, page 3 paragraph [0040]).

5. Claims 27, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hamzy**, US 6,623,527 B1, in view of **Anderson**, US 2002/0087622 A1, and further in view of **Liu**, US 2002/0033967 A1.

Regarding claim 27, **Hamzy** teaches the method according to claim 18 wherein prior to storing the imaging data, further comprising:

**Hamzy** does not explicitly teach determining whether said personal imaging repository is located on said client computer or a store server; connecting said client computer to said store server if said personal imaging repository is located on said store



server; determining whether connection between said client computer and said store server is successful; and transferring the imaging data from said client computer to said store server if the connection is successful.

**Anderson** teaches determining whether said personal imaging repository is located on said client computer or a store server, and connecting said client computer to said store server if said personal imaging repository is located on said store server (*i.e., once connected to the Internet, the client device has capacity of uploading the digital images to the online photo-service sites for storage and/or receiving digital images, page 3 paragraph [0027]*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of **Hamzy** to determine whether said personal imaging repository is located on said client computer or a store server, and connect said client computer to said store server if said personal imaging repository is located on said store server as taught by **Anderson**. One would be motivated to do so to enhance imaging service provided to client devices.

**Liu** teaches system and method wherein uploading images to associated web sites is provide (seen in abstract). **Liu** teaches determining whether connection between said client computer and said store server is successful, and transferring the imaging data from said client computer to said store server if the connection is successful (*i.e., successful connection for giving command to make images to uploaded to assigned web sites (pages 3-4 paragraph [0027])*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of **Hamzy** to determine whether connection between said client computer and said store server is

successful, and transfer the imaging data from said client computer to said store server if the connection is successful as taught by **Liu**. One would be motivated to do so to allow a user to confirm/vary URLs of the web sites before uploading the imaging data to server.

Regarding claim 30, **Hamzy** teaches the method according to claim 29.

**Hamzy** does not explicitly teach obtaining a link reference to the imaging data stored in the imaging data store of the personal imaging repository; and disconnecting from the imaging data store.

**Anderson** teaches obtaining a link reference to the imaging data stored in the imaging data store of the personal imaging repository (i.e., list of images includes an image reference for each image, page 2 paragraph [0017]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of **Hamzy** to obtain a link reference to the imaging data stored in the imaging data store of the personal imaging repository as taught by **Anderson**. One would be motivated to do so to enhance imaging services provided to client devices.

**Liu** teaches disconnecting from imaging data store (*connection is not established, page 4 paragraph [0027]*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of **Hamzy** to disconnect from imaging data store as taught by **Liu**. One would be motivated to do so to reduce network load for the client.

Regarding claim 31, **Hamzy** teaches the method according to claim 29 wherein connecting with the imaging data store further comprising the step of:

converting the imaging data into a predetermined format (Hamzy, col. 5 lines 10-45).

The combination of **Hamzy and Anderson** does not explicitly teach determining whether the connection with the imaging data store is successful; and returning an error message when the connection is not successful.

**Liu** teaches determining whether the connection with the imaging data store is successful (page 4 col. 1 lines 1-13); return an error message when the connection is not successful (page 4 col. 1 lines 1-13). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of **Hamzy and Anderson** to determine whether the connection with the imaging data store is successful; and return an error message when the connection is not successful as taught by **Liu**. One would be motivated to do so to allow a user to confirm/vary URLs of the web sites before uploading the imaging data to server.

Regarding claim 32, Hamzy teaches the method according to claim 31 wherein said predetermined format is any one from a group consisting of:

Joint Photographic Expert Group Format;

Graphics Interchange Format;

Portable Network Graphic Format;

Tagged Image File Format;

Portable Document Format; and

Microsoft Window bit format (*i.e.*, set of graphics, col. 6 lines 41-51).

Regarding claim 34, **Hamzy** teaches the method according to claim 33.

**Hamzy** does not explicitly teach setting the imaging composition as a selection composition available for access in the composition store, and disconnecting from the composition store of the personal imaging repository.

**Anderson** teaches setting the imaging composition as a selection composition available for access in the composition store (page 2 paragraph [0017]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of **Hamzy** to set the imaging composition as a selection composition available for access in the composition store as taught by **Anderson**. One would be motivated to do so to enhance imaging services provided to client devices.

**Liu** teach disconnecting from the composition store of the personal imaging repository (page 4 paragraph [0027]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of **Hamzy** to disconnect from the composition store of the personal imaging repository as taught by **Liu**. One would be motivated to do so to reduce network load for the client.

Regarding claim 35, **Hamzy** teaches method according to claim 33.

The combination of teachings of **Hamzy** and **Anderson** does not explicitly teach determining whether the connection with the composition store is successful; and

returning an error message when the connection to the composition store is not successful.

**Liu** teaches determining whether the connection with the composition store is successful (page 4 col. 1 lines 1-13); returning an error message when the connection to the composition store is not successful (page 4 col. 1 lines 1-13). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the combination of the teaching of **Hamzy and Anderson** to determine whether the connection with the imaging data store is successful; and return an error message when the connection is not successful as taught by **Liu**. One would be motivated to do so to allow a user to confirm/vary URLs of the web sites before uploading the imaging data to server.

6. Claims 1 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hamzy**, US 6,623,527 B1, in view of **Anderson**, US 7,117,519 B1.

Regarding claim 1, **Hamzy** teaches system for printing from a web application, comprising:

a web application providing web application content on a browser of a client computer (col. 4 lines 54-65).

a personal repository for storing data for a user profile (i.e., a set of user profiles, col. 5 lines 60-67); and

a print destination server for printing target data from the web application (i.e., the page is sent to the printer service for printing, col. 6 lines 41-51);

wherein upon user selection to print target data from the web application (i.e., *"the user has selected the print button", col. 6 lines 19-20*), the web application content constructs imaging data for the target data (i.e., *the web page (or target data) is converted to a set of graphics, col. 6 lines 41-43*), the web application content directs the browser to print destination server (i.e., *send a print request including identifying information to the appropriate URL...the print server depending upon the URL to which the print request was directed [col. 5 lines 40-48 and col. 6 lines 19-26 and 37-40]*), and the print destination server prints the imaging data (i.e., *the page is properly formatted, rendered, spooled and sent to the selected printer for printing, col. 6 lines 46-51*).

**Hamzy** does not explicitly teach a personal imaging repository for storing imaging data for user profile, and the web application content transfers the imaging data to the personal imaging repository for the user profile.

**Anderson** teaches a personal imaging repository for storing imaging data for user profile (i.e., *database 20 includes user account 40 which comprises the user's image, Fig. 1 col. 4 lines 12-26*); and a web application content transfers the imaging data to the personal imaging repository for the user profile (i.e., *uploading images to database 20, and the images are automatically associated with the identified user, Fig. 1 col. 4 lines 27-34*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate a personal repository for storing imaging data for user profile, and the web application content transfers the imaging data to the personal imaging repository for the user profile as taught by **Anderson** into **Hamzy's** network

service system. One would be motivated to do so to allow a user to visit a website over the Internet to view/manage the images (Anderson, col. 4 lines 35-37).

Regarding claim 18, this claim comprises a method performed by a system claim 1, discussed above, same rationale of rejection is applicable.

### ***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments filed 10/05/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argued in substance that

(A) The Anderson US Publication No. 2002/0087622 does not qualify as a reference under 35 U.S.C 103(a).

As to point (A), The Declaration filed on May 23, 2007 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered but is still ineffective to overcome the US Publication No. 2002/0087622 reference.

The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish a conception of the invention prior to the effective date of the US Publication No. 2002/0087622 reference. While conception is the mental part of the inventive act, it must be capable of proof, such as by demonstrative evidence or by a complete disclosure to another. Conception is more than a vague idea of how to solve a problem. The requisite means themselves and their interaction must also be comprehended. See *Mergenthaler v. Scudder*, 1897 C.D. 724, 81 O.G. 1417 (D.C. Cir. 1897). Exhibit A does not include drawings or records showing, for example, the features: "said personal imaging repository is located in said client computer" of claim 7; "said personal imaging repository is located on a store server" of claim 8; "personal imaging repository is an exchange infrastructure between the imaging data and available web services" of claim 9; "said personal imaging repository comprises a composition store for storing imaging compositions of the imaging data that are serviced as a single unit" of claim 11.

Accordingly, claims 1, 2, 4, 7-16, 18-20-22, 27-36 are respectfully rejected.

***Conclusion***

**8. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Oanh Duong whose telephone number is (571) 272-3983. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday, 9:30PM - 6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on (571) 272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.



Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Oanh Duong/  
Primary Examiner  
December 26, 2007